

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 11

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Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving at Barra at 9.05 a.m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p.m.; Porto Novo 5.30 p.m. Cachoeira 6.00 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira at 6.40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a.m.; Entre Rios 12.55 a.m.; arriving at Barra 2.15 p.m. and at Rio at 5.30 p.m.
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CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7.35, 10.15, 11.45, a.m. and 1.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6.30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5.15 p.m. on week-days.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1886.

THERE is no concealing the fact that the sanitary state, not only of this city, but of all the small towns throughout the province is very far from being what it should be. In Nictheroy the death rate from yellow fever and other fevers has been exceptionally high. The town of Barra Mansa has been suffering terribly from yellow fever, and epidemics of that dreaded disease have broken out in Vassouras, Entre Rios and in the neighborhood of Campos. From various other places come news of fevers of a bad character. It is understood, of course, that these fevers have been developed by the exceptionally hot season through which we have just passed, but this does not explain the real cause. In view of this critical state of things would it not be advisable for the government to make an honest effort to find out the real causes of these epidemic fevers, and to devise some measures for preventing them or effectually meeting them in the future? We are inclined to believe that if a thorough investigation were made, it would be found that the sanitary state of these towns is of the very worst description. The streets and kitchen enclosures are filthy to the last degree, the houses damp and dirty and wretchedly ventilated, and the habits of the people everything that is inimical to good health. No investigation can be complete without including all these, and also the question of food; and no measure of precaution, or prevention, will be effectual which omits them. These epidemics of fever are unquestionably due to the bad sanitary conditions of the towns, and the equally bad habits of the people, and it is a matter of urgent and vital importance, therefore, that an effort should be made to correct them both.

THE revolution in Uruguay seems to have arrived at an inglorious end. According to telegrams of the 4th and 5th, a decisive battle seems to have been fought somewhere between the government forces under Tajes and the insurgents under Arredondo, which resulted in the signal defeat of the latter. The insurgent army seems to have been completely broken up, and Arredondo with a lot of colonels and 200 men made all haste to put themselves on the Brazilian side of the frontier, where they were promptly disarmed and interned. Castro appears to be a fugitive also, having escaped into Argentine territory. Whether the insurgents ventured to give battle to a superior

force, or whether they were outgeneraled and cornered, we do not know, there being absolutely no news regarding the subject. No better illustration of the enterprise of South American journals could probably be found. A war breaks out in a country in which both Brazil and the Argentine Republic are deeply interested, and yet not one single newspaper correspondent is sent into the field, and everybody waits for the Uruguayan official reports, which may or may not be given, and which may or may not be correct when given. It is now ten or twelve days since the battle was fought which overthrew the insurgent army, and yet here in Rio de Janeiro we neither know the name of the place, the number of men engaged, nor any of the details of the engagement! Arredondo is reported to be coming up to this capital shortly; perhaps he may pay for the insertion of his version in the columns of the *Jornal*. From a few meagre telegrams lately received it appears that there are yet several small bands of insurgents scattered throughout Uruguay, but they are apparently without leaders. The force which captured Artigas sometime ago, has recently abandoned the place and fled across the frontier into Brazil. All things considered, there seems to have been an unusual amount of cowardice displayed by the patriots who sought to relieve their country from the despotic and corrupt rule of Maximiano Santos.

OUR esteemed colleague of the *Diário de Notícias* must excuse us from a discussion of our comments on the causes leading to the success of Brazil's last foreign loan. The *Times*' London correspondent says explicitly: "The brilliant result of our loan is due to money being at 2%, and, more than all, to the beneficial influence of the Rothschilds, whom a Brazilian deputy was not ashamed to call 'our brokers' (*nosso cambistas*) from the height of the tribune." More than this, the same correspondent quotes this same opinion from a prominent London journal, and admits that *The Times* emitted no opinion whatever. This last mentioned journal has always been a warm friend to Brazil, and if it now finds no words to say in favor of a new Brazilian loan, it can be from no other cause than that it is beginning to feel doubtful about the future. To this we may add that a recent visit to London convinced us that well informed men in England are beginning to watch the course of Brazilian affairs with no slight anxiety, and many of them do not hesitate to express grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy for some time pursued in this country. All this, however, was not sufficient to influence the taking of this loan, simply because the great majority of small investors know nothing whatever about Brazil, except that interest on her bonds is paid promptly, and because money in local investments is worth only 2%. It is not a question for argument, because it is a question of fact. The Rothschilds undertake the business for their little £60,000 (say 720,000\$) commission, and the other profits and premiums accruing from a loan successfully placed at a below par figure, and all their great influence was used to make the transaction successful. Of course, the great majority of small investors want to know nothing more; the loan was placed by the Rothschilds, and it yields 5%. But at the same time, *The Times* and London's two leading financial journals, *The Economist* and *The Statist*, maintained a discreet silence. Why was this? If the loan is the *bono emprego* for money which the *Diário* would have us believe, why did not these journals applaud it and advise their readers to invest? The circumstance that *nosso cambistas* undertook to do the business, and a lot of anxious

investors, whose capital was earning almost nothing, eagerly took the stock, is no proof that the investment itself is safe and secure.

If the new internal loan is to be judged by the comments of the press and the great mass of business men of this city, it may be considered as one of the most serious blunders yet committed by any minister of finance. Although announced as a popular loan, it had not one single element of a popular character, and although it was advertised that subscriptions would be received for eight days (if not all taken before) it was practically closed in *one hour*. Three subscribers took 37,000,000\$, and as no further announcement of subscribers has taken place, it may be presumed that the Banco do Brazil reserved the remaining 13,000,000\$ for itself. The transaction has been most severely handled by the press, and one apparently well-informed writer insists that the Treasury realizes only a trifle over 91%. The argument is to the effect that although the loan was issued at 95½%, over half of it was subject to a discount of 0.8%, and nearly all the rest to 0.4% on the amount of subscription, while all of it was subject to a banker's commission of 0.5%. Still further, interest counts from January 1st, or three months before the loan was issued, while the first half year's interest will be paid on the whole loan when only one quarter of it has been received. This writer claims, therefore, that nearly 2½% is virtually given to the subscribers, and should for this reason be subtracted from the price of issue. Whether all these reductions be allowed, or not, it is clear that the Treasury will not realize more than 93½%, or 46,750,000\$, the balance of 1,000,000\$ going into the pockets of three banks and one favored capitalist. Then, too, the bonds have already advanced to a little over 99%, or an advance of 3½% on the issue price, the profits of which—amounting to nearly 1,700,000\$—also go into the pockets of these favorites. This great financial transaction therefore represents at this moment a profit of nearly 2,700,000\$ to the parties who took the loan. Instead of issuing the loan from the Treasury at a fixed price to all comers, so that the profits of the transaction might be shared in by all, the government restricts the business to a few parties, and itself loses heavily in the transaction. As the stock is sure to go still higher, it is quite safe to say that the subscribers will make not less than 10% on the business—and to what end? They have not guaranteed the loan, nor are they a syndicate for placing it on the market. They are simply favored subscribers, and the loan was nothing less than a closed transaction before ever the public had a chance to look at it.

UNDER the leadership of Mr. Sant' Anna Nery a society has recently been organized in Paris, under the title of "Sociedade Internacional de Estudos Brasileiros," for the purpose, in a word, of popularizing Brazilian affairs in Europe. A number of eminent names have been secured as honorary officers of the society, and the usual expressions of interest and good will from others have been duly placed on record. We do not understand from the inaugural address of the society's president, Mr. Sant' Anna Nery, that it is proposed to enter upon a course of study of Brazilian affairs, but rather to publish the information already obtained for the instruction of the ignorant multitudes of Europe. What the character of this information actually is may be inferred from a little pamphlet published in Paris a few years ago by no less a person than Mr. Sant' Anna Nery himself, in which the good people of that gay capital are gravely told that in Brazil the slaves

climb the trees to pick coffee. We are heartily in favor of anything designed to promote the study of Brazil, but we prefer to see such Brazilians as Sant' Anna Nery among the students for a while yet, and to see the "vulgarizing" process deferred until these would-be teachers have something trustworthy to impart. Among all the foreigners who have been classified as enemies to Brazil, simply because they choose to tell unpleasant truths, there are none who have done a tithe of the harm to the reputation of this country that may be charged to these self-constituted Brazilian champions. In the first place, few of them know anything whatever about their own country. We have a clipping from a leading New York paper giving the results of an interview with a Brazilian secretary of legation in the United States, which is an admirable illustration of this fact, for it covers more errors and mis-statements in some twenty or thirty lines than the most malignant enemy of the country could possibly invent. And in the second place, few, if any, of them ever look beyond the pleasing impression they are striving to make. The worst enemy a country can have is the man who has found out to his cost that he has been deliberately deceived. Even where he has suffered no loss through the deception, he can not possibly entertain feelings of respect and friendliness for a nation which has sought to win fame and favor through wholesale misrepresentation. No one can understand why such a policy is pursued, because it is unnecessary and must eventually be exposed. To every thoughtful observer, the policy of building up a national reputation abroad on fictitious descriptions and statements is one of double danger, for it deceives and blinds even those who employ it. Brazil is far from needing such help as this; and she has no need even for international societies for the study of her affairs. The best teacher for everybody is a liberal, well-administered government, and such an encouragement of industry and trade within her own borders as will attract the attention of the whole world. A happy, progressive and prosperous country needs no paid heralds abroad, for the news will find its way even to the humblest. And for the present, and until that time comes in the history of Brazil, there is more need of Sant' Anna Nery and his colleagues here at home than in Paris.

THE renewed activity of these Brazilian agents in foreign countries—and it should not be forgotten that Sant' Anna Nery receives a subsidy from the province of Amazonas for maintaining a propaganda in Europe in favor of emigration to that part of the empire—together with the efforts lately put forth in Brazil for the organization of immigration societies and the reception of immigrants, all indicate that we are again on the eve of a vigorous immigration propaganda. We know perfectly well that the founders and leading spirits in the central immigration society of this city are strongly opposed to any such propaganda until the country is better prepared for the immigrant, but will these gentlemen be able to hold back the great tide of speculators who have only selfish ends to serve in the matter? Certain it is that the great mass of Brazilians are either opposed to concessions to immigrants, or are convinced that no such concessions are needed. Like the São Paulo planter once referred to, the only defect for them in the present *lei de serviços* law is that it is not severe enough. The planter must have the unquestioned right to whip or imprison for breaches of contract. We are glad to admit that all planters are not of this opinion, but still their number is so large and so powerful that no such law can be put into their

hands without serious misgivings. The whole history of colonization in this country is one which can not inspire confidence in any promise for the future. It is one unending record of heartless deceptions, betrayals and cruelties, of unfulfilled promises, of broken contracts, and of neglected obligations. Since the days when the Swiss colonists for Novo Friburgo were left to die of fevers and starvation here some sixty years ago, down to the harsh experience of a large party of Italian immigrants in Rio Grande last year, who were denied food and left to sleep in the open air, there has been little in the record of Brazilian colonization to inspire one either with sympathy for its failures or confidence in its future. The only grounds upon which it can be justly encouraged are those of accomplished reforms in the land laws of the country, the grant of fuller civil, political and religious rights, and such changes in the fiscal and judicial systems of the country as will relieve the laborer from onerous taxation and will give him easy access to the courts for the protection of his person and property against all others, officials as well as private citizens. When all this is done, then the immigrant will come of his own accord, and he will be an element of strength and wealth which the country has never thus far known. The plain fact is, that the majority of the men who fill the cabinet departments and the two houses of parliament do not want free citizens and land owners in the immigrants; they want simply laborers who will contribute only to the income and power of the great landholders, who will have no political ambitions, and no civil rights and privileges which will render them independent of the patronage and protection of their employers. And the proof of this assertion is to be found in the published debates of the legislature itself. Under such circumstances, we submit the question to every fair-minded man: Is it not better that no steps be taken toward attracting immigration, until every needed reform be adopted and the country be made ready, in all respects, for the reception of free laborers and citizens?

THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

The minister of agriculture has ordered, under date of 6th inst., a new distribution of the emancipation fund, the 7th up to this time, to the total amount of 2,000,000\$. The quotas for the several provinces, omitting Amazonas and Ceará, are as follows:

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Maranhão.....	100,000 000
Piauí.....	30,000 000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	10,000 000
Paraná.....	40,000 000
Pernambuco.....	120,000 000
Alagoas.....	40,000 000
Sergipe.....	40,000 000
Bahia.....	130,000 000
Espirito Santo.....	20,000 000
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São Paulo.....	250,000 000
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Santa Catharina.....	15,000 000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	100,000 000
Minas Geraes.....	450,000 000
Goyaz.....	10,000 000
Matto Grosso.....	10,000 000
Capital district.....	15,000 000
	2,000,000\$000

SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS.

By an imperial decree of the 20th ult. [No. 9571] the government opens a supplementary credit of 3,610,288\$484 for the minister of finance, to meet deficits for the fiscal year 1884-85 in the items of "differences in exchange," "interest on Treasury bills," "commissions and brokerages," and "interest on loans from the orphans' fund." The first, as explained, is due to the fact that the exchange transactions for the year were calculated at the rate of 21 1/2 d., when in fact the average for the year was only 19 3/4 d.—the range being from 18 d to 20 1/4 d. The second arises from the fact that the Budget does not recognize the carrying over of Treasury bills from one year to another, consequently the only interest appropriation is 800,000\$ for the 16,000,000\$ which each budget authorizes the government to emit. The third arises from the fact that a small appropriation was made under this head and no account was taken of

exchange speculations. The largest part of the amount is due to the Banco Commercial for purchasing exchange. The fourth is due to the fact that the amount due the orphans' fund in the Treasury is more than the budget anticipated, consequently the interest earned is more than the appropriation. The following table shows the appropriations made by the budget (prorogued) of 3rd September, 1884, the actual expenditures, and the resulting deficits, for which this supplementary credit is made:

	voted	expended	deficit
Differences of exchange.....	5,142,911\$772	6,995,894\$548	1,852,982\$776
Treasury bills in interest.....	800,000 000	2,278,563 918	1,478,563 912
Commissions and brokerages.....	60,000 000	248,749 094	188,749 094
Interest on orphans' fund loan.....	500,000 000	589,982 708	89,982 708

If the General Assembly were to pass a budget every year, some of these differences might be avoided.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Abundant rains are reported from the neighborhood of Fortaleza, Ceará.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 11,805\$618.

—Yellow fever is reported from Entre Rios and Parahyba do Sul, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Provincia* of São Paulo, of the 9th inst., publishes a telegram from Rio the day before, saying: "Conversion of apolices to 5% decided."

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 765,446\$902, against 557,754\$039 in the same month of last year.

—The Pará chief of police has ordered that the reporters of the daily papers shall have ingress to all places where the police have a right to enter.

—The postal receipts in the province of Rio de Janeiro during February amounted to 55,595\$982, against 40,098\$095 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 133,539\$502, against 105,400\$045 in the same month of last year. The receipts were erroneously given in our issue of March 24th.

—Notwithstanding occasional reports to the contrary, Barra Mansa is suffering severely from yellow fever. The people are panic stricken, and but little is done to check the ravages of the dread epidemic.

—The *Correio de Santos* says that a factory is about to be established in the city of São Paulo for the manufacture of borderings and similar classes of goods. The machinery has already been purchased in Europe.

—A bathing establishment is to be established at Poços de Caldas, Minas Geraes, during the present month. The Mogiana company has made provisional arrangements for the transportation of visitors until their branch line is completed.

—The February receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 69,768\$210, against 55,148\$739 in the same month of last year. Over two-thirds of the increase was from exports. The *recebidos* receipts amounted to 110,506\$762.

—Several cases of yellow fever have occurred at the Barcellos sugar factory, between Campos and S. João da Barra, province of Rio de Janeiro. The municipal council of the latter place has taken steps to prevent its spreading in that direction. One death is reported from Campos.

—The customs receipts in the province of Piauí during the month of January amounted to 10,598\$040, against 27,669\$329 in the same month of last year, a decrease of 17,071\$289. The decrease in duties on imports was 18,727\$846, while those on exports were considerably increased.

—The March receipts of the São Paulo post office amounted to 10,061\$820, against 8,017\$950 last year, for the city, and 22,600\$050, against 20,564\$630 last year, for the rest of the province. The steady increase in postoffice receipts is a favorable sign of the progress the province is making.

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco custom house and revenue offices were as follows:

	1886	1885
Custom house.....	725,233\$587	724,384\$595
Recebedoria.....	120,783 158	98,848 414
Convulso.....	132,566 191	109,127 276

—The collectors and other officials in São Paulo charged with the duty of collecting the provincial tax of 2,000\$ on imported slaves, excuse their failure to do this on the plea that the Sariva-Cotegipe law of last year repealed the provincial law. This is of course only an evasion, but it has served to cover a large importation of slaves.

—According to the *Diário de Santos*, the March receipts of coffee at Santos amounted to 133,411 bags, making a total of 1,479,311 bags since July 1st last, against 1,624,518 bags in the same period of the preceding year. The exports for the month were 168,964 bags, making 1,347,645 bags since July 1st, against 1,586,730 last year.

—On the 30th of June last the province of Pará possessed 20,218 slaves.

—The public debt of the province of Pará at the end of last year was 1,594,200\$.

—The German *Ign. Marie von Oldendorf* cleared at Victoria for New York on the 2nd inst. with 3,450 bags of coffee.

—The season has been a very rainy one in and about the city of Pernambuco, all the rivers being reported full to overflowing.

—The village of Barra Mansa has been nearly abandoned by its inhabitants because of the epidemic of yellow fever there.

—It is announced that a cotton factory of 50 looms is to be established at Inhamita, municipality of Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraes.

—The town of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, has borrowed 40,000\$ for the construction of water works.

—A fever has broken out in Valença, which is called *febre bilontra*. It would be interesting to know if the name was given by the physicians.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 11,805\$618, against 9,463\$506 in the same month of last year, and 21,926\$981 in 1884.

—A very heavy rain storm visited the capital of Ceará on the 28th ult., 152 millimetres of water falling during the day. Considerable damage is reported.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo sub-treasury in March, including the Santos customs receipts, amounted to 994,873\$929, against 920,452\$868 in the same month of last year.

—The director of the convict station of Fernando de Noronha has divided the island into two sections, one devoted to cultivation, and the other to cattle-raising. The season is reported to have been favorable.

—The February receipts of the Corimbá (Matto Grosso) custom house amounted to 22,685\$87. The total general revenue receipts of the province for the month amounted to 39,196\$712, against 50,001\$265 in the same month of last year.

—The March receipts of the Ypanema iron mine, foundry and machine shops amounted to the startling aggregate of 3,688\$706, against 4,261\$868 in the same month of last year. Ypanema is a veritable gold mine for the state!

—Recent advices from the town of Entre Rios, province of Rio de Janeiro, state that from the 28th ult. to the 6th inst. there were 25 cases of yellow fever, of which 6 fatal. The population of the town is estimated to be only 800 souls.

—The second anniversary of the emancipation of Ceará was celebrated in Fortaleza on the 24th ult. with great enthusiasm. So far as we can learn, however, nothing was said about the existence of slaves in that province down to this day.

—On the 2nd, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro agreed to the application of the Santa Cruz tramway and navigation company that the payment of the annual subsidy of 14,400\$ recently granted by the provincial assembly should come into force.

—We regret to note the death of Sr. Gustavo Backheuser, an old and widely-known merchant of Santos, which took place on the 8th inst. Mr. Backheuser retired from mercantile business some years ago, and has since been engaged in the management of his capital, which was considerable.

—The total receipts of the imperial sub-treasury in Espírito Santo during the fiscal year ending March 31st, exclusive of funds remitted from the treasury, amounted to 208,381\$570, including 6,552\$ of revenue for special purposes, while the payments on account of the several general departments were 456,118\$433.

—An agent of the Banco Predial and Banco Credito Real do Brazil is now in Campiús, São Paulo, for the purpose of reforming the mortgages held there by those two loan banks. This is practically the only way to get relief from the new hypothecary law, as its provisions do not affect mortgages existing at the date of its approval.

—The *Provincia de São Paulo* of the 3rd inst. states that a number of São Paulo planters are importing slaves into that province, in anticipation of the repeal of the 2,000\$ tax on imported slaves. The number already imported is stated to be 500, on which no tax has been paid. Would it not be well for the provincial authorities to enforce the tax at once?

—The chief members of the São Paulo geographical and geological commission are the following: Chief of commission and geologist, Dr. Orville A. Derby; 1st assistant and topographical engineer, Dr. Theodoro Fernandes Sampaio; geological and mineralogical assistants, Drs. Francisco de Paula Oliveira and Luiz Felipe Gonzaga de Campos, mining engineers. The commission expects to begin field work at once.

—A daily colleague states that the number of slaves freed under the recent law, upon attaining the age of 60 years, in the district of Vassouras, province of Rio de Janeiro, is 2,000.

—We are glad to hear that the bill repealing the São Paulo tax on imported slaves is not likely to pass. It is a sufficient disgrace for the province that it has even a few advocates of so reactionary a measure.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed the opera subsidy bill in 3rd reading, subject to the condition that one of Carlos Gomes' productions shall be given. This will greatly relieve those public spirited citizens who privately guaranteed a certain sum to the company, but whether it will relieve the tax-payers of the province, who will have no opportunity to enjoy the ballet, is not so certain.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The government has approved the modifications in the route of the Norte railway.

—The January receipts of the Central Bahia line amounted to 40,938\$280, and the expenditures to 35,347\$320, leaving a surplus of 5,590\$960.

—Surveys have been begun on the Oeste de Minas prolongation from S. João d'El Rey to Oliveira.

—The February receipts of the Macahé and Campos line amounted to 114,283\$900. Expenses not published.

—The January receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" line amounted to 40,857\$040, and the working expenses to 44,075\$070, leaving a deficit of 3,218\$630.

—Telegrams received here on the 9th state that 102 kilometres of the Leopoldina railway, to Ponte Nova, were completed and turned over by the contractors on the 7th.

—The February receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 193,347\$900, and the expenses to 93,954\$150, leaving a surplus of 99,393\$750. This increases the surplus since January 1st to 232,583\$820.

—The January receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" line amounted to 117,441\$280, and the expenditures to 73,241\$889, leaving a surplus of 44,199\$491. The passenger tax collected amounted to 2,097\$050.

—The January receipts (we assume it to be "January," for the *Diário Oficial* omits to mention the month) of the "Recife ao Linoeiro" line amounted to 27,696\$520, and the expenses to 31,476\$620, leaving a deficit of 3,780\$100.

—On the 5th inst. the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer of the D. Theresia Christina railway that he approves the proposal of the company to give free transportation to immigrants and their luggage and also a reduction in the freight on salt.

—Messrs. Morris N. Kohn and Arthur Villela have petitioned the minister of agriculture for a concession to build a great hotel in connection with the D. Pedro II railway station. If the petitioners will guarantee to import a live Yankee hotel-keeper, we should say "*deferido*," by all means.

—The February receipts of the "Natal à Nova Cruz" line (Rio Grande do Norte) amounted to 3,455\$580, and the expenses 17,164\$890, leaving a deficit of 13,709\$310. The deficits in working expenses will probably more than consume the interest guarantee, if this state of affairs continues.

—A general meeting of the Paulista company was held at São Paulo on the 4th inst. A dividend for the last half year at the rate of 11\$300 per annum was declared, and the shareholders authorized the directors to invest 300,000\$ of the reserve fund in the last emission of government *aplices*.

—On the 2nd, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro conceded a privilege for 90 years to Americo Werneck for a narrow gauge railway which is to connect S. José do Rio Preto, the terminus of the Principe do Grão Pará line, with a place called Sococo at the foot of the Serra do Capim.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized a reduction in freight charges on the Dom Pedro II railway of 20% on the machinery imported for sugar uses, a similar reduction on Brazilian sugar from the interior to the capital, and a specific reduction on alcohol or *aguardente* after the first 100 kilometres. This is a measure for the encouragement of the sugar-producing industry.

—The annual report of the São Paulo tramway company shows that the total receipts last year amounted to 276,447\$750, and the expenditures to 123,377\$067. The total extension of the company's lines is 24 1/2 kilometres, and the number of passengers carried during the year was 1,358,020. The directors propose to increase the capital to 1,200,000\$ in order to put the company's affairs on a better footing.

—The government has made a reduction in the D. Pedro II tariff for the transportation of stock animals, to take effect on and after the 6th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway to purchase one first-class sleeping car, two baggage cars, and to increase its force sufficiently for the running of a night express, the same to be charged to expense account. This is as it should be. The scheme of the Dom Pedro II director to run a night express half way to São Paulo without a previous and suitable arrangement with the S. Paulo and Rio line is an absurdity, and merits the check which it has received in the department of agriculture.

—An imperial decree of the 27th ult. declares lapsed the privilege granted to the Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. for the construction of a line from Cacequy to Uruguanyna, on the ground that the company has not come to an accord with the government about its capital within the prescribed time. It is said that the company has since signified its willingness to go on with the work with the capital fixed by the government, which the latter refuses to consider. It is expected that the government will pay the costs of the surveys.

—The half-yearly report of the Mogiana railway shows that the receipts for the six months ending 31st December last were \$92,656,809, and expenditures \$74,008,125, leaving a surplus of \$18,648,684. The number of passengers carried was 48,320. A dividend of 14,000 per share was declared for the trunk line, the market value of the stock to-day being 300 per share. The receipts of the Ribeirão Preto extension for the same period amounted to 246,697,800, and the expenditures to 110,309,185, leaving a surplus of 136,388,615. A dividend of 10,000 per share was declared for this part of the line. A call of 10% for the Rio Grande extension was made, and notice given that a steamer had been ordered for the navigation of that river.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Ferrari opera company arrived here on the 5th inst.

—The preliminary sessions of the General Assembly are to open to-day.

—The January receipts of the various departments of the state treasury were 67,011,521.

—The chief of police has resolved to have photographed the bodies of persons found drowned in the bay.

—In March 50 individuals in this city were required to put themselves under bonds for good behavior.

—The municipal council has decreed that no one hereafter may cultivate vegetables on grounds alongside paved streets.

—It is said that the government will not approve the recently adopted municipal impost of 2,000\$ on every slave brought into this city.

—Nine halves of paper happened to be left outside of the custom house on the night of the 24th ult. The next morning there were only eight.

—An opera company for São Paulo, under the direction of Sig. Claudio Rossi, arrived here on the 8th inst. on the *Perseo*, and left for São Paulo on the following day.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 36,000\$ to the Quixadá reservoir commission for expenses from October 1885 to March last. Comment is unnecessary.

—It is said that the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Portuguese consulate in this city have unearthed many other irregularities, besides those which led to the investigation.

—The reception of the *Abairante Barroso* at New Orleans is said to have been very enthusiastic, representatives of the city and exposition going down the river to meet the convette.

—Guzman Blanco has been re-elected president of Venezuela. This is now the customary thing in Venezuela, so much so that Blanco and his little republic are looked upon as one and the same.

—The first effort of the Ferrari company will be in the line of ballet dancing. The *habitués* of the Ovidor cafés are consequently in a tremor of delight—and their tailors in a tremor of despair.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the Dom Pedro II line to stop supplying coal to the municipal slaughter house at Santa Cruz, because of a failure to pay for what has already been supplied.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says the insurgents in Artigas, Uruguay, are seeking to unite with those at Taquarém and other places. Some 500 prisoners have already been received at Montevideo.

—A telegram from Lisbon to the *Pais* on the 7th inst. says that the Portuguese government has yielded to pressure from the press and party convenience and has resolved to recall their minister at this Court, Councillor Tovar de Lemos.

—The gunboat *Araguary* has been sold at auction in Rio Grande for 5,400\$.

—The Brazilian consul general in China, Sr. João Antonio Rodrigues Martins, has been transferred to Italy.

—The second cargo of material for the Campos water works arrived from London on the 10th per steamer *Kate Fawcett*.

—The New York Life Insurance Co. has recently deposited 200,000\$ in the Treasury as security for its business transactions in this empire.

—The minister of empire has asked the minister of agriculture for the loan of Dr. Jules Révy for the elaboration of a plan for sanitary improvements in this city.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of Sunday last says that it was resolved by the government the preceding day to purchase the Rio S. Pedro property at a cost of 700,000\$.

—The municipal council has just effected a transfer of all the *fixas* in the city from one parish to another. Happy *fixas*! the fees paid for special privileges must all be paid over again!

—His excellency Ex-Premier Simbhi has our most profound condolences. The Brazilian consul in China is suppressed, and the child of his old age, the hope of the *grande lavoura*, is no more. *Requiescat in pace*.

—A patent has recently been taken out in this city for a life-saving apparatus for railways and tramways, called the "*repulor mechanic*." If we mistake not, that field has already been covered by our old friend Morris!

—Following the example of Sr. Dantas, when premier, Barão de Cotegipe was present at the annual *feita* at the Kink cotton mill; but unlike the former the latter does not appear to have referred to his ancestors in his speech.

—On the 10th, two individuals visited various shops in the Gloria parish and asked for money in the name of the *fiscal*; some paid, while others called on the *fiscal*, who was greatly surprised and is desirous of discovering the parties. *Fiscals* never take contributions.

—The navy yard has been authorized to furnish the police headquarters with a new flag. This, with recent orders from the departments of war and marine for an overhauling of armament and ammunition in the respective deposits, are very disquieting.

—The *Apostolo* protests against the new Protestant church and its pastor, but what is our ultra-montane colleague going to do about it? Would it not be well for the *Apostolo* to devote just a little more attention to the needs and short comings of its own church?

—The corvette *Trujano* has been ordered to report at Ilha Grande. It is said that *berri-berri* and fevers of a bad character are making serious havoc on board. It would seem full time that an attempt should be made to discover the cause of these frequent epidemics on naval vessels.

—A telegram from Montevideo reported great excitement among the Italians because of the bad treatment received by one of their number in the army. Gen. Santos has been made captain-general with a pension of 12,000 dollars, and Gen. Tajes has been promoted to a "heutenant general."

—A lover of coffee, who did not possess the wherewithal to pay for the same, stole two kilos of Brazil's greatest product last December, and was acquitted by the jury on the 9th. Fancy a trial by jury for stealing about 1500, or say half a crown's, worth of coffee! *Comas do Brazil*.

—The meteorological report for the month of March states the maximum of the thermometer was 33.5°; the minimum 18.6° and the average 25.3° Cent.; last year for the same month the average was 26.1°. The rainfall last month was 77 mm., against 138 mm. for the same month last year, in 8 and 10 days respectively.

—Nothing perhaps has ever so favorably affected our markets as the important despatch published here on the 10th inst., by which we learn that Sr. Leonardo Saca has been elected president of Costa Rica. The Havas agency should receive the thanks of the community for its reckless expenditure of money in this matter.

—A telegram from Rio Grande to the minister of justice on the 12th inst. states that the insurgent force which captured Artigas, Uruguay, a short time ago, has abandoned the place and Galeano (a colonel, we presume) with 200 men has crossed the frontier into Brazil near Jaguarão, where the Brazilian forces are trying to surround them.

—There were 1,247 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of February, including all 3rd-class passengers. Of these, 941 were males and 306 females; 924 over 10 and 323 under 10 years of age; 579 from Italy, 367 from Portugal, 172 from River Plate, etc. The 3rd-class departures for foreign ports during the same month were 399.

—A telegram from Santa Catharina announces the arrival there of the cruiser *Trujano* with one case of small-pox and four of *berri-berri* on board. The health authorities ordered the vessel into quarantine, but the matter was finally referred to the health inspector of this city.

—The government has granted a patent to Mr. Morris N. Kohn for a railway restaurant car of his own invention. Whether the patent covers the idea of eating during the journey, or not, we do not know—but presume that it does. The inventor would never overlook so important a factor.

—The torpedo fleet started for Ilha Grande on the morning of the 12th, but when abreast of Ilha Redonda a disarrangement in the machinery of No. 4 occurred which prevented this boat from going further. The minister of marine was on the transport *Purús*, accompanying the four torpedo boats, and he at once decided that the whole fleet should return to Rio.

—According to telegrams received here on the 4th inst., a severe battle had been fought in Uruguay between the government forces and General Arredondo, resulting in an overwhelming defeat for the latter. The insurgents are reported to have lost 400 killed, 500 wounded, and 600 prisoners. Arredondo was afterwards reported within Brazilian territory where he and his followers were disarmed and interned.

—The *Diário de Notícias* thinks that the police should assume control of the domestic servants of this city, as they have undertaken to do in São Paulo. Would it not be well for the police to first suppress thieving, house-breaking and street brawls. Until they demonstrate their ability to do more than these necessary services, honest people can unquestionably make out to manage their domestic affairs without help.

—The minister of agriculture has informed Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the government agent in Europe, that his examination of material for the central sugar factories in Brazil should not be confined to the quality of the material and the good character of the work, but should also include a comparison of the material with the plans and estimates and a verification that the type and capacity of the machinery are in accordance with the same.

—On the 31st ult. 6% *apólices* were quoted at 1,074,000. The new internal loan was announced the following day, and with it a rumor that a conversion of 6% into 5% *apólices* was to be carried out, when the price of the former at once began to fall. On the 6th inst. they were sold at 1,015,000, showing a drop of 59,000. Some one has of course lost heavily, but still the government keeps silent as to its intentions. This means a serious prejudice to the orphans and other trust funds which, *by law*, are invested in these securities.

—The organ of the Portuguese colony of this city, the *Campêlo Lusitano*, says that it has trustworthy information of a serious scandal in the bureau of "Public Lands and Colonization," the officials there trying to protect a "labor-contract" society, to the prejudice of voluntary immigration. This society makes a practice of seducing immigrants into contracts for certain places, and is assisted by the inspector-general of colonization. The matter is one which deserves the serious attention of the minister of agriculture. This "public lands and colonization" office has long been noted for its incapacity; care should be taken that when it really tries to do something it should be in the right direction.

—A soldier got angry with a comrade at the Campo Sant'Anna the other day because the latter went to see his mistress. He armed himself with a sword and *correr* and proceeded to carve the other after the most approved fashion, leaving him gravely wounded. He then ran amuck in the crowd, seriously cutting three persons, one of whom was passing on his way to the railway station. The people then attacked the cutthroat with stones, when he took shelter in the barracks. A police officer afterwards demanded his surrender for an investigation when the officer in command refused to give him up. Some of these days, the people will probably find out a very effective remedy for these savages—a bit of lead, or a short swing at the nearest lamp-post.

—Among the passengers by the French packet *Grande* were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Payne, of Lagos, West Africa, who are on their way to London to attend the colonial exhibition next month. Mr. Payne is a native African and British subject, and is a prominent citizen and official in the colony of Lagos. He is the author of the *Lagos and West African Almanack*, and is a member of several geographical societies in London and Paris. He is visiting some relatives in this city before continuing his journey to London. Those who still entertain doubts as to the capacity of the native African for civilization should have a talk with Mr. Payne about the progress which his countrymen are making in the British colonies of West Africa.

—It is said that the commission of inquiry, which has been working for so long a time upon the accounts of the absconded acting treasurer of the postoffice, has found a defalcation of 140,000\$.

—By an imperial decree of the 27th ult. the transfer of the Santos harbor improvements to the province of São Paulo, which was done in December, 1882, is declared annulled. The province has signally failed to carry the works into execution.

—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. H. D. Lassance, a well known exchange broker of this city, which took place on the French packet *Gironde* at the harbor entrance on the 4th inst. Mr. Lassance was just returning from a trip to Montevideo.

—The fiscal engineer of the city tramway lines has been able to find no fault with anyone in regard to the Santa Theresia accident, which resulted in the death of one passenger, and injuries to many others. His only recommendation is that sand should be thrown on the rails to increase the friction on the steep grades. We trust the public will at once present this talented fiscal with a leather medal.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, announces the arrival there of Arredondo, many of his officers, and 200 men. The officers were interned, and the men disarmed and disbanded. Gen. Castro was reported to have fled to Concordia. The first defeat seems to have completely broken the courage and hopes of the invaders and would-be liberators of Uruguay.

—A new Protestant church was formally dedicated in the Rua Larga de S. Joaquim on the 4th inst. by a local society known as the Igreja Evangélica Fluminense. The building is well situated, and is designed to accommodate all the requirements of the society as regards worship and schools. The main hall is 27.4 metres long, 9.4 metres wide and 9 metres high, and will seat 500 people. The total cost of the building and ground has been 75,000\$. The attendance at the opening services was very large, both in the morning and evening.

—On the 7th a party went to the Municipal Chamber to pay his licence, and was treated with so little ceremony by the employés that he complained to the daily press, of which *O Pais* was very severe on the lords of the municipality. On the 9th another party went there on the same errand, and not only was received with little ceremony but was even neglected. An employé told him to also apply to *O Pais* and see whether it would scare him (the employé). Cheerful gentlemen these municipal employés must be, to be sure.

—By an *arrazo* of the 12th the minister of agriculture authorizes the return of the *apólices* deposited by the Société Postale Française d'Atlantique as a guarantee for the execution of its contract for a steamship service between Brazil and Canada. At the same time, he orders the payment to the company of a balance of 1,500\$ from the subsidy earned, after the sum of 21,300\$ had been deducted for fines incurred in 1882 for 72 days delays in the voyages made. This is probably the last we shall hear of that mistaken project.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Alfred McKinnell, senior partner in the well known firm of McKinnell & Co. of this city and London, which took place in London on the 1st inst. Mr. McKinnell had nearly completed his 60th year, and was one of the oldest English merchants established in this city. He came to Rio about 40 years ago and was for a time connected with the old house of Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Co. In 1858 he joined the firm of Warre, Schwind & Co., afterwards Schwind, McKinnell & Co., which was in time succeeded by McKinnell & Co. He was a director of the Praça, and for services connected therewith had received a decoration of the Order of the Rose. He leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Associação Commercial do Rio Grande, from September 1884 to February 1886. Rio Grande: Typ. do *Artista*, 1886. We are indebted to Messrs. F. Campello & Co. for a copy of this interesting report. Among its special features is the representation of the association upon the question of special tariffs for that province, in which will be found statistical tables of great value. From its statistical tables we gather that the net receipts of the Rio Grande custom house for the fiscal year 1884-85 amounted to 2,127,340\$839, and that the number of immigrants entering the province during the calendar year 1885 was 7,936.

Guia da Exposição Permanente da Bibliotheca Nacional.

Catálogo da Exposição Permanente dos Cimeiros da Bibliotheca Nacional.

Anuário da Bibliotheca Nacional, Vol. XI, 1883-1884. Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1885.

These three important works, published under the direction of the librarian, Dr. João de Saldanha da Gama, are valuable contributions to the bibliographical literature of Brazil, and will have special interest for all persons interested in old books and

	April 18 th
Sales for United States during the week.....	36,000 " "
Sales for Europe etc do do	9,000 " "
Selling clearances for the United States (3)	51,000 " "
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere.....	10,000 " "
Freights by steamer.....	25 & c / \$
do by rail.....	150 & c / \$
Steamers loading for United States	2 "
Stock at Sacks this morning.....	230,000 lbs.
Corn during week to July App.....	40,000 "
Sales for United States during week.....	20,000 "
do Europe do	24,000 "
Shipments for United States do	72,000 "
Market steady; Good Average.....	\$3150 "
Steamers loading for United States.....	3 & c / \$
Freight by str. do	30 & c / \$

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Hamburg	Gr str	Rio.....do.	2,000
do	„	Santos.....do.	9,000

Chesapeake.....	200	7,400
		<u>26,546</u>

MACIEIO—Nor bg *Erfridt*; 187 tons; Nielsen; 15 ds; cotton seed to G. Trinks & Co.

Verona	Savannah
Velox	Cardiff
Woodfield	Cardiff

MACAO—Swed lug *Helem*; 199 tons; Bergen; 30 ds; sal
Leonel de Carvalho & Co.
MACRIO'—Nor bg *Eyfridt*; 187 tons; Nielsen; 15 ds; cotton
seed to G. Trinks & Co.

MACAO—Swed tug <i>Hilfari</i> ; 99 tons; bergon; 30 84 mts to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.	Yvonna	Savannah ..
MACBIO ¹ —Nor bg <i>Exfridt</i> ; 187 tons; Nielsen; 15 ds; cotton- seed to G. Trinks & Co.	Velox	Cardiff ..
	Woolfield	Cardiff ..

PHOTHECARY NOTES.

1000

100 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000 100000

1029

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Hazel..... 24th**EXTRA**

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Apr. 16	Treni	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Neva	Southernport and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

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With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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